Business Notices.

SEWING MACHINES.

THERE DIFFERENT RINNS UNDER INJUNCTION.
On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United
States for the Southern District of New-York, in several sunks
in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to
the defandants, ordered writs of injunction to issue, prohibiting
the sale or use of the EUNT & WESSTER MACHINE, for violating five patents. Also the EMERY, HOUGHTON & CO. MACHINE
for infringing two patents, and sgainst the Watson Ten Dellar
Machine for infringing two patents.

Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines, can
have no reason for compliant when they are compelled by law
to stop using them. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

REMOVAL. -- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Trus EINOVAL.—BIARSH C. CO. S RAGICAL CUTO ITHER Office of No. M Maiden-lone, has been removed to No. 2 Vessy-tal, Astor Hense. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Sik Biastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most ap-proved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for Ladice. A competent female in attendance.

\$10 SEWING MACHINES. - WATSON'S \$10 Sew-\$10 SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON S \$10 Sewing Machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, Mo. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing Sowing Machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from \$5 to \$100 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shricks of the high-priced Sewing-Machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & Co.

Sewing Machines .- All persons who want a Sewing Machine of universal utility—one that wall sew the fightest fabrice and the heaviest fabrice better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES .- The large and popular Waters's Catalogue or Meste will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-haze Planors and Malooness, at lower prices than ever before effected in this market, at the Waters's Plano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Planors and Melodeous for reat, and rent allowed on purchase.

FOR SALE-A SEVEN YEARS' LEASE, together

FOR SALE—A SEVEN TEARS LEASE, Ugether with the good will, furniture and fittures of the Cartron House, situated on Ereadway, Nos 427 and 429. The house is well arranged, and doing bustness on the European system; has a large and commodious it assement, kitchen, &c.

It contains one hundred and twenty-five well-ventilated rooms, a number of which are large parfors, with bedrooms attached, suitable for families. The house is neatly and substantially furnished and fitted up, and the location is one of the best in the city. Sold on secount of ill-health of the proprietor. For particulars inquire on the premises of RICHARD W. FOWLER, Proprietor.

STRANGERS requiring GIFTS and PRESENTS should visit the extensive Baraar of H. S. Rozzes, No. 489 Broadway, as every conceivable variety can be found there Beautiful Jet Ornaments, Fans, Card Cases, Work-Boxes and Dressing Cases, together with Toys, Dolls and Games suitable for all ages. Sold at the lowest prices of importation.

NEWBERRY'S ADMIRALTY REPORTS.

signed and adjudged in the
District Courts of the United States District Courts of the For the District of Michigan, Northern District of Ohio, Southern District of Ohio, Western District of Pennsylvania, Northern District of Illinois, District of Missouri, and Eastern District of Louisiana, from 1842 to 1857.

By John S. Nawherry, Of the Detroit Bar.

Vol. I.

Of the Desir.

Vol. I.

Just published and for sale by

Banks, Gould & Co.,

No. 144 Nassaust, New-York, and

No. 145 Broadway, Albany.

No. 475 Broadway, When ord IT'S A PLEASURE TO EAT THEM .- When ordinary food has falled to strenghton, on account of the trouble which the atomach has in digesting it. WING'S FARINA CRACK-BAS may be used to great advantage. Be sure and get the true Parina Crackers, which have the namo Wing stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

THAT BLESSED BABY!-Ladies', Misses', Boys and Children's Gatter Boots and Shors, India-Ruserrs, & of all the various styles. Excellent in quality and moders e price at J. H. Miller & Co's. No. 387 Canal-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Sick Headache, Vertigo. Finalismos, Papitation of the Heart, Sinking at the Stomach and all local or general complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, are relieved by the first does of this medicine, and entirely removed by its occasional use.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES .- The most com plote and elegant article now manufactured, having every re-quisite for a Gentleman's tolies, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNBERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BACHELOR'S Wies and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, sace and durability—fixing to a charm. The largest and best lock in the world. Twolve private rooms for applying his amous uve. Sold at Bachshoa's, No. 235 Broadway. MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magnettic Salve to any respecte his patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Old Ulcors, Berofula and Burns, unsurpassed, S. B. SMITH, Bloctro-Magnetist, 77 Canal-et, between Broadway and Church.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1857.

Dr. Catlin, who was arrested with Mrs. Cun ningham, on Monday night, turned State's evidence yesterday, and exposed the fictitious birth at No 31 Bond street. The testimony taken yesterday including Dr. Catlin's affidavit, is given in full on another page.

On Wednesday morning Officers Roach and Corning of the Twenty-first Precinct arrested two young men, named Edward Landesgan and Francis Campbell, on the charge of burglariously entering the grocery store No. 72 West Eighteenth street. Mr. Alexander Boyd, who slept in the rear of the store, was awakened by them, and after a severe struggle, one of the burglars fired a revolver at him, wounding him, as is supposed, fatally. The officers arrested the two men. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital.

A letter from the Postmaster-General on the subject of a site for a Post-Office in this city was laid before the Common Council last night. It is pretty plainly intimated that if the city will give room in the Park, an edifice will be erected there.

The Supervisors completed the Tax Levy for 1857 last night. It foots up \$8,166,566 52, being an increase over last year of a million of dollars. The levy for 1854, the year before Mayor Wood came into office, was \$4,841,255 54. During his first year it went up a million; the next year a million and a quarter more, and this year another million. The rate of taxation in 1854 was 1.05; in 1857 it is 1.53.

The Board of Aldermen last night adopted a reso lution for better accommodations on the Twentythird street and Greenpoint Ferry. The resolution to pay Mayor Wood's policemen up to the time of their being disbarded was taken up and adopted The Ganesvoort Property Report was called up by Ald. Steers and discussed. A notorious lobbyist was active among the more pliant members and buzzing in their ears. This property was sold, or rather given away, by the Common Council and Sinking Fund Commissioners of 1852 for \$162,000, and now it is proposed to re-purchase it at the sum of \$393,000 for market purposes. The report was adopted by a vote of 14 to 6.

The Councilmen last night referred the street cleaning specifications back to the Committee for amendment. The tenants along Broadway ask to have that street a special district, so that they can take the contract themselves, and add money enough to that furnished by the city to keep the street clean both Winter and Summer. The request is reasonable, and should be granted without besitation. A report from the Committee will be expected to-night.

Simply, we believe, because the supply was not equal to the demand, there was an advance yesterdsy upon the price of beef cattle at Bull's Head, equivalent to one cent a pound upon last week's price of beef, making the sales of all the best grades yesterday equal to 11@124c. for the meat, less the value of hide and fat. The number of fresh stock on sale was 2,021 head; many of the n. however, were of very light weight-that is, less than six hundred pounds in the beef. One thousand of to inherit; whereas, the most that can be said of

the number came from Illinois, and some of them only six days from their native pasture on the prairie to the shambles in New-York. Quick work this, and \$100 a head, the price at which many sold for, paying prices to the prairie farmers.

Judge Ingrabam of the Court of Common Pleas decided yesterday to discharge Mr. Charles Devlin, the Mayor's Street Commissioner, from custody, under the warrant of Mr. Justice Peabody of the Supreme Court. In his elaborate and lengthy opinion, which we print elsewhere, he goes over the whole ground of dispute between Messrs. Conover and Devlin, and virtually decides every question in favor of the latter, thus indicating that, unless his views change, he will continue the injunction whereby Mr. Conover is now prevented from taking possession of the books and papers of his office. The Judge conceives that he has power to inquire whether Judge Peabody has exceeded his jurisdiction, especially as the latter does not himself appear to have particularly examined that question, and as the liberty of a citizen is involved. He then goes into the merits of the case, and concludes that the applicant under the statute must be the legally-appointed successor -a fact to be determined not by possession, but by title-and that Mr. Devlin is such successor, the new charter conferring the power to fill a vacancy upon the Mayor and Aldermen retained in office thereby. Judge Davies was asked to grant a certiorari for the purpose of reviewing this decision, but he refused so to do, upon an ex parte applica-

The City Inspector sent in a report to the Com mon Council yesterday, with regard to the streetcleaning, in which he claims to have shown by facts and figures the history of the embarrassments of this Department; the obstacles which have operated to delay the success of its labors; that the work has been done in an economical manner, and that the streets are not only improved, but that the health of the city has been maintained, and its trade and prosperity consequently increased. Mr. Ebling, his Honor, Mayor Wood, and Mr. William R. Reynolds, who obtained a "permission" for the cleaning of thirteen Wards, meet with no mercy at Mr. Morton's hands. We have no space for the report to day.

Ex Secretary Dobbin died at Fayetteville, Va., yesterday.

The American State Convention of Ohio met yesterday and made its nominations. Col. Von Trump is the candidate for Governor.

Our telegraphic dispatches from the Western Elections are more meager than they would have been but for the prevalence of tempestuous weather. We infer from their tenor, however, that Mis-SOURI has been carried by the Slave Democracy, as we anticipated, and that the proposed New Constitution of Iowa has been defeated by a close vote, the all-potent cry of "Nigger" having proved too strong for it. Further advices may change these conclusions, but we do not regard this as probable. In Kentucky the Slave Democracy appear to have made a clean sweet, electing seven and probably eight, out of ten Representatives, as well as the State Treasurer. Alabama is of course Berder-Ruffiian.

The luck of Mrs. Cunningham has thus far been so surprising in escaping the meshes of the law. that there seems to be in some quarters a disposition to set ber down as having a charmed life, and as sure to get through any kind of legal scoop-net within which she may seem for the moment to be enveloped.

Doubts are already suggested in some of the jour hals whether, after all her plotting and planning, and all the acts and facts so fully established against her, she has done anything to bring her within the notice of the law; whether in fact the District-Attorney has not cut short her operations so prepaturely as to prevent her coming within the oper ation of the statute for such cases made and provided.

That statute is in the following terms:

"Every person who shall fraudulently produce an infant falsely pretending it to have been born of parents whose child would be entitled to a share of any personal estate, or to inherit any real estate, with the intent of intercepting the inheritance of any such real estate, or the distribution of any such personal property, from any person lawfelly entitled thereto, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding ten years." It is suggested that the word "produce," used

in this statute, may be held perhaps to mean some formal and technical production in Court, or otherwise, in the character of an heir; that, to bring the case within the statute, some claim should have been put forward in the name of the supposititious infant to the property of Dr. Burdell, and that this not having been done, the offense is not yet perpetrated. It is plain, however, upon a moment's consideration, that it is impossible to give any such restricted interpretation to the word "produce" used in the statute. The "production" from which mischief and loss of property to the true owners might arise, is not merely a production in the character of a claimant. The right of a child of Dr. Burdell's, born in lawful marriage, to succeed to the Dector's property does not depend at all upon any formal claim put forth on behalf of such a child. It depends solely and exclusively on the existence of such a child, and the bare setting up the fact of the existence of such a child falsely, with a design to intercept the inheritance, is the very fraud which the statute intends to prevent and to punish. That Mrs. Cuppingbam did set up fraudulently the fact of the existence of such a child, that she did fraudulently produce to several persons an infant, falsely pretending that it was the issue of a marriage beween her and Dr. Eurdell, with the intent by that means to intercept the inheritance of the Doctor's property, would seem to be abundantly established by the evidence, and if so, the case against Mrs.

Cunningtam would appear to be complete. It is objected, however, by some still more refined legal casuists, that until the reality of the disputed marriage between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell had first been established by the Surrogate, Mrs. Cunningham was not in a position to be guilty of the offense of attempting to pass off a supposititious child as the heir of Dr. Burdell. These objectors insist that by the words of the statute it is essential to the crime that the child fraudulently produced should be produced "as the child of parents whose child would be entitled to in-'herit;" and they say that, till the fact of a marriage is established, the legitimacy of the child -supposing it to have been a real one, and of course o be entitled to a share of any estate of Dr. Burdell's-remains an undecided question. The personation, they say, does not fall within the terms of the statute, which calls for the personation of an infant born of parents whose child would be entitled this child, supposing it to have been a real one, is that it might be entitled to inherit.

This is very fine shaving, to be sure; but we apprehend that Mrs. Cunningham cannot take any advantage of it. The supposititious child which she has produced, she has not produced in the character of a child upon whose legitimacy the Surrogate is called upon to pronounce. She does not produce it merely as her child, nor merely as the child of herself and Dr. Burdell; but she produces it as the issue of a marriage between her and Dr. Burdell, and as such, born of parents whose child would be entitled to inherit; and by so doing she appears to bring herself clearly within the words of the statute. Whatever the Surrogate might say about the marriage-and the worst he could say would be that it was not proved to his satisfaction-it is certain that Mrs. Cunningham has, in the very words of the statue, "fraudulently produced an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of parents "whose child would be entitled to inherit, with "the intent of intercepting the inheritance from "persons lawfully entitled thereto;" and even though this scheme might have failed for lack of proof to satisfy the Courts of an actual marriage between her and Dr. Burdell, the attempt at fraud on her part, to the full extent described in the statute, would not be any the less complete.

The defeat of Mr. Thackersy in his canvass to

represent the City of Oxford in Parliament is not

surprising. As for a genuine reverence for literary

men and literature, the English have it not. Their

great Dr. Johnson says, in the preface to his dictionary, that literature is the chief glory of a na tion. As a mere abstract enunciation, that is true; but, applied to the indispensable entities of social position and politico-social rank, as they affect the man of letters, and to a recognition of the personal majesty inherent in genius, there was never a greater lie uttered than that literature is the glory of the English nation, so far as the nation is repre sented by the Government. It is a lie as broad as her earth-girdling possessions; as heary as her Norman Conquest. But, in opposition to proverbs, we assert that the intensity of belief is always in the ratio of the philosophical transparency of a lie, and the world's worship of "paged things of saber sway," and of all manner of creeping things of fetishism, proves it. England, in regard to her national or political respect for letters and literary men, as such, is the incarnation of snobbery Take her two most illustrious poets-Sakespeare and Burns, representatives of widely diverse epochs -and how do we find them treated? Of Shakespeare, personally and biographically, we know next to nothing. All that the industry, enthu siasm and wealth of antiquarian societies have been able to evoke respecting him, amounts to just this nothing. We do not know, except by one of bis sonnets, that he felt the pangs of social degradation; but that he was socially degraded, can be affirmed by scientific induction. That his genius, the most wonderful which ever radiated, did not secure him the right to sit at the same table, as an equal, with the veriest hanger-on of the Court, is just as much matter of history, by induction, as if we had the concurrent testimony of his co-laborers in literature, superadded to his own, under his band and seal. All literature-all art-all the divinities in England, except those which belong to the cross-carrying Bench of Bishops-are despised, so far as the Government represents the people and claims to reward genius. The man of genius there is the man of sorrows, if he have genuine pride. The law which made Shakespeare a vagabond, because he was connected with play-house, is hardly reformed. We know nothing of Shakespeare because literature was despised in England-rank, rank being "the thing." Had Shakespeare been a noble, we should have had his biography; had he been a successful fillibuster. be would have been "exalted to the peerage." But he dealt with the eternities, and of course the temporalities, royalty and nobility, appreciated him not. He is a myth so much that Miss Delia Bacon has produced one-two-solid volumes to prove that Shakespeare was as Joseph Miller, who never made a joke nor had an idea, though all the jocular ideas of his time were attributed to him posthumously, and that Bacon, Raleigh, and other high priests of reason living at a time when a free divine tterance was a capital offense, wrote as an exoteric utterance of an esoteric faith, plays-"the plays of Shakespeare," so called—to preach the gospel. How extensively and elaborately dead, pulverized, triturated must be the personalism of the great man, the poet of poets, when such a theory could be even ventured upon as that he was a mere linkboy, call-boy, property-man, loafer, literary clotheshorse! Literature the chief glory of a nation

Faugh! Now take Burns. Of all the later poets, Burns goes most directly to the heart, and intensifies comnon sense. He was an inspired clodpole; he was bucolic moneter; he was caught-lionized in Edinburgh, and he has recorded his ecstasies in being placed face to face with womenof grace, polish. style-of how their ineffable winningness entranced his coul. But what did the Government do for this chief glory of her literature! Oh, Bethlehem Ob, Nazareth! Turned the sweetest music Scotland ever sang into the current of the whisky cask, and let Robert Burns breathe his last sigh through an exciseman's bunghole!

When a nation surrenders its right to think: when it does not believe in the Individual Man, but in the State as the fountain of honor; when it has not reached the power to discriminate between the real and the false, between the he editary swindle and the actual fair play; when it leaves a Government to make legislators out of particular families and breeds; then it is a nation of Hindoos in fact, and recognizes castes. Of course, the fighting caste-the fillibuster and land-robber-will then be the highest. The man of letters, the man of genius, the reformer, will be little else than the flunky, the scullion, the bootblack and boot-lick of the noble fillibuster and robber. Sometimes a fillibuster in power may have certain generous emetions, certain throbs in common with human dignity, and may lift genius out of the gutter. Such was it with Addison and some of his syncronares. But exceptions prove rules. The history of England, as a whole, proves the inherent contempt which bereditary fillibusters and landrobbers have for letters and science, by the contempt in which men of letters and science are held. They neither marry nor give in marriage with the nobility. They are lower caste. In making this affirmation, we are quite ready to measure arguments with any Old England or New-England flunkey who holds the opposing doctrine. The proof is easy. The English House of Lords-the peerage-the bereditary legislature-is considered the highest bonor due to great service. But the peerage has

pever been bestowed on any kind of service except

fillibustering and land-robbery. All the prides, all the

parapherualia of the lords, are those of the fillibus.

ter and robber. A few years ago they lived in armed castles, and now they galvanize the past with the retention of coats-of-arms and the robes of chivalric times on state occasions. The only service which the noble families enter upon is fillibustering and land-robbing; that is to say, the Army and Navy, and its appendices, the Church political and hence militant, and the Red-tape militant or diplomacy. Government—the art of ruling the people-and feeling socially as well as politically above those whom they rule, are the pursuit and sentiment of the nobility. The tub to the whale in England is the woolsack. Of course, the son of a portrait painter, and the grandson of a barber, may be "law-lords," because the art of griping and holding landed estates and hereditary titles must be accompanied with legal forms; and the technice ities of special legal instruction, acquisition, talent and genius, are necessary to legislation-to the drawing up and speaking to Bills, and the holding High Courts of lordly judication. The existence therefore, of law-lords-the elevation of lawyers to the woelsack-proves no democratic element in England, but simply aristocratic inability to de without them. The Bench of Bishops has noth ing democratic in it, and does not alter the position we take. When the thieves originally fell out in the time of King John as to the spoils, the Church, of ceurse, came in for a share of plunder as a Church-as representatives of an hereditary apoetolic aide, and not of a democratic principle and a belief in the sacredness and classi-

cality of every actual era. In further elucidation of this national flunkey ism, let us cite the case of the great James Watt, who, according to the inscription upon his statue, "directing the force of an original genius, early "exercised in philosophical research, to the im-"provement of the steam-engine, cularged the resources of his country, increased the powers of man, and rose to an eminent place among the illustrious followers of science and the real benefactors of the world." It would exceed our limits to record the neglects and contempts he met with from the aristocracy at the head of the Government -of how, in his anguish, he declared that the only thing the Government seemed to despise and ignore was originality and usefulness; but his Life and Correspondence is the saddest chapter, as well as the most crushing commentary on the falsehood that literature, or the record of the arts and sciences, is the chief glory of a nation such as the

English represented in its Government. As the science of killing-the Duke, Dux or military leader, being the highest rank after the Sovereign-by strict logic, the science of life-saving, the medical art with all its literature, is commensurately despised in England. In Scott's Fair Maid of Perth the contempt in which a Doctor of Medicine was held in chivalric times is well set forth: and the low status of the profession appears by the manner in which it figures in the drama and novels. In common with poets, writers, painters, sculpters musicians, inventors, philosophers, astronomers, and all scientific and esthetic mer, doctors of medicine have been socially despised in England-or, in plain English, none have been considered of sufficient dignity and importance to be elevated among the Dukes, or hereditary fillibusters. The highest rank attained by a literary man was given to Scoit; he was made a baronet-because of his immense Toryism, and his tremendous deference to rank. The case of Bulwer need not be cited, as he is a man of family. The roar of the French Revolution in 1848 frightened the insular lords from their security, and an ovation was accordingly prepared to art and industry in the Exhibition of the Crystal Palace. But the inauguration seemed as purely military as the preparations for the field of battle. We believe the projector and architects were on the dais near Majesty, but all else not bishopric black and white was soldierly scarlet and gold. It was an attempt to combine Chivalry with Industry-to hold on to power a little lorger by not overlooking the fact that revolutions are now the uprisings of despised men of letters and men of toil. But the force of Chivalry could be further go; when it came to be s question how to reward the great mechanical genius of Stephenson-the railroad maker-the new light of national wealth-Her Sacred Majesty (the old term, "Gracious Majes ty," abelished since the time of the Stuarts. being revived within the last ten years)-Her Sacred Majesty offered to Stephenson a knighthoodin common with every flunkey of an alderman who fetches up an address on the birth of a new prince or princess, or during a royal visit to his borough. But-marvelous to say, and what resounds to the fame of Stephenson as much as his engineeringhe declined the honor! The world, then, dees move! The leavings of snobs were then at last in England distasteful to a man of genius and a na-

tional benefactor. Literature, art, science, these being no glory in England in the estimation of the Government, which claims to represent a loyal people, we repeat that we are not surprised at Mr. Thackeray's defeat. We hope that it will confirm his democratic faith, and add fresh keenness to his pen of steel. He will now recognize the truth of the difference between a semi-barbarous government, the product of the fighting ages, and one which can appreciate other glories than those of the stamp of Waterloo and Trafalgar. Had Thackeray been a titled soldier, and one of the Six Hundred who rode

"Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of hell,"

at Balaklava, and come out alive, he would have been elected to Parliament, in common with the other noble supporters of the chivalric, war-making, literature-despising Government-and hence

The new developments in the Burdell case are likely to lead to some new inquiries-at least to some new suspicions—as to the previous history of that remarkable affair. Hitherto it has been assumed by many persons that the failure to identify Eckel as the party married to Mrs. Cunningham tends strongly to prove the reality of her marriage with Dr. Burdell. Recent occurrences will perhaps lead to the suspicion that Mrs. Cunningham might bave been assisted in that matter from another quarter, and possibly may even point suspicion to new parties as implicated in the murder. It is by no means impossible that the whole mystery may yet be unraveled.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Wedneeday morning. Various candidates were voted for without result. Gen. Hall, A. Oakey Hall and Thomas B. Stillman were successively voted for by the Republican members; Col John B. Murray, Michl. Ulshoeffer, Moses Taylor and Jacob Brush (Cnolwell's father-in-law), by the Mayors; and Erastus Brooks by Mr. Chelwell, until M. Brush was nominated when he changed and voted with the Mayors. Two hundred and fifty-six ballots were taken. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1857.

The negotiations with regard to the New Granada cifficulty were renewed to-day with General Herran. Messrs. Bowlin and Morse, who have heretofore taken part in the negotiations, have left.

Venezuela has not positively agreed to pay the Shelton guano claim, but the course of the Government is determined, and the subject disposed of for the present.

Col. Sloo has not been floored by the Frenchman M. Le Sere, but under the advice of his able counsel, Meesrs. Johnson and Ellwood Fisher, retains control of the Tehuantepec grant, except so far as his possession is qualified by the lien created by Falconette's drafts,

It was Arthur W. Fletcher, not Fletcher Webater, who was removed a couple of days since from the Interior Department, to make way for Mr. Charles Lanman.

The latest returns indicate that the Democracy swept Missouri and Kentucky in Monday's elec-

The Secretary of the Interior contemplates removing Col. Nobles from the Northern Wagon-Road expedition from Minnesots to the South Pass. The report that Senator Rust, the President pro tempore of the Senate, is dead, is believed to

PEMAQUID.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wedneday, Aug. 5, 1857.

The breaks in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above Georgetown are not as serious as at first supposed. They can be repaired in a few days. No damage is reported in the upper sections.

A patent has just been issued from the General Land Office for the "Johnson Ranche," containing upward of 22,000 acres, and will go out to California by the steamer to-day.

The New-Orleans mail of the 30th uit, has been received.

Heavy rains had fallen in some parts of Texas, and theavy rains had failed in some parts of Texas, and other parts were suffering from drouth.

A man named Moore, from New-York, jumped into the River Laredo, in a fit of insanity, and was drowned. He was connected with the Custom-House

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857. Marshall (American) is certainly elected to Congress, and Underwood (American) probably. Clay, Mason, Stevenson, Jewett, Burnet, Peyton and Elliott (Democrats) are also certainly elected, and Talbot (Dem.) probably.

The Democrats have elected their State Treasure

by over 10,000 majority, and have a large majority in the lower House and on joint ballot.

ALABAMA ELECTION.

Augusta, Wednesday, August 5, 1857. Dowdell, Democrat, is reëlected to Congress from the Montgomery (Ala.) District by 100 majority. A. B. Moore, Democrat, is elected Governor. There was no opposition to him.

> MISSOURI ELECTION. Sr. Louis, Wednesday, August 5, 1857.

The nearly complete returns of this county give Rollins (Independent), for Governor, between 1,800 and 1,960 majority, and Maurice (Emancipationist) is elected to the Legislature. In Cooper County, Rol line's majority is 275. Howard County, it is reported gives Stewart (Democrat), for Governor, 500 majority. Cole County (official) gives Stewart 285 majority.

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857. The Kansas correspondent of The Democrat says that Gov. Walker was still encamped at Lawrence His force had been increased.

The Legislative apportionment gives ten members to fifty counties and forty-two members to seventeen

OHIO AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION. CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

At the American State Convention held at Dayton to-day, Col. P. Van Trump was nominated for Govrror: N. T Ash for Lieutenant-Governor; Jonathan Harshman for Treasurer; John R. Arthur for the Board of Public Works; John Davenport for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Judge C. C. Allen for Secre-

DEATH OF EX-SECRETARY DOBBIN. RICHMOND, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

The late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, died at Fayetteville yesterday.

DISASTROUS GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE. Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.
A disastrous gale on the 22nd of July caused great

oss of life among the fishermen on the north shore of the Province of New Brunswick. The Miramichi Gleaner of that date learns that

sixty beats have been lost, supposed to be owned by parties living between Negnac and Throadie, and that ifty-one dead bodies have been picked up between these two places.

It is calculated that two hundred boats were out fishing, and many more disasters it is feared, have occurred. The master of a coaster from Shediac put into Eg-

nont Bay, Prince Edward's Island, during the storm, and he counted one hundred and thirty fishing crafts that had run in for shelter. He states there was great destruction among the fishing boats, a number having floated ashore.

GOV. KING AT NIAGARA FALLS.
NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.
Gov. King of New-York and family arrived here
last night, and will remain for a few days.

AN INSANE MOTHER ATTEMPTING TO MUR-

DER HER OWN CHILDREN.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

A shocking affair occurred in Clarkson yesterday.

A Mrs. Marshall, who has been for some time deranged, being left alone for a time yesterday neon with her children, attempted to murder three of them by rowing hot water into their ears. One is a box

with her children, attempted to murder three of them by pouring hot water into their ears. One is a boy, seven years old, who, after the attempt was made upon his lite, made almost superhuman efforts to escape, and was fortunately successful. He broke away from his nother, forced open the door of the room where he was confined, and made good his escape.

The youngest chi'd was an infant about three months old, and could make no defense. When taken up by its father it appeared to be dead, but it was discovered to exhibit some signs of life. Its recovery is entirely hopeless. We have not heard the age or the sex of the other child. After this shocking attempt to murder three of her own offspring, Mrs. M. went and hung herself, and when discovered was entirely dead. FROM ALBANY.

FROM ALBANY.

Albany, Wednesday, August 5, 1857.

The Association for the Promotion of Education was occupied to-day in hearing and debating interesting papers, among others one from Amos Dean on the proper mode of studying history. Albany was fixed upon as the place for holding the next annual meeting. President Tappan's address will be delivered this exeming, having hear next-and lest side. vening, having been postponed last night.

DISSOLUTION OF THE TEHUANTEPEC

DISSOLUTION OF THE TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY.

New-Obleans, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.

The Tehuantepec Company publishes a card this morning, additioning its dissolution. The causes stated are inability to arrange with the owners of the Garray Grant, the impossibility of getting the mail contract, and the discovery of the fact that the Slootitle is not in this Company. President Lassere, and Mesers. Benjamin and Soule left for Mexica by the last steamer to make new arrangements.

STEAMER BURNED ON LAKE SIMCOR.
TOROSTO, Canada, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857.
The splendid steamer J. C. Morrisos, belonging to the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway Company, was burned to the water's edge on Lake Simcoe, at Barric, last night. No lives were lost.

COLLISION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, August 5, 1857.

A collision occurred on Lake St. Poter last nicks, between the steamboats Quebec and Montmorseous. The latter vessel sunk. She was laden with flour.

HEAVY RAINS SOUTH—CROPS SUFFERING.

MOSILE, Tucaday, Aug. 4, 1837.

It has rained in this vicinity continuously for twelve days. Much injury has been done to the crops.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1837.

The heavy rain of yesterday still continues falling in torrents. No. 31 Bond street Again.

THE FICTITIOUS BIRTH

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

DR. CATLIN EXPOSES THE TRICK.

The excitement consequent on the astounding dis. closures in regard to Mrs. Cunningham's Bellevan baby has seldom been paralleled in this excitable city. The tragedy of the earlier acts has now been relieved by situations as purely comic as any that ever brought a house down. The Spring street apothecary personating a parturient widow, with night-cap, after-birth, and corresponding groans; while the plotting woman receives the baby in the District Attorney's fish-bas ket, and the same lady's sanctimonious remark to Dr. Uhl, three hours later, "I have put my trust in the Lord, and he has brought me safely through," can hardly be surpassed.

A large assemblage was gathered at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Wednesday morning, to witness the continuation of the examination. It was announced to commence at 10 a. m. Before that hour, District. Attorney Hall entered the court-room, and in the course of conversation, in reference to an opinion that Mrs. Cunningham had not been allowed to go far enough to bring her within the statute, said that, at all events, she could be held under the following provision

of the Revised Statutes:

"Every person who shall attempt to commit an offense prohibited by law, and in such attempt shall do any act toward the commission of such offense, but shall fail in the perpetration thereof, or shall be prevented or intercepted in executing the same, upon conviction thereof, shall, in cases where no provision is made by law for the punishment of such attempt, be punished as follows:

sion is made by law for the punishment of such attempt, be punished as follows:

"2. If the offense so attempted be punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison for four years or more, or by imprisonment in a County Jail, the person convicted of such attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison or in a County Jail, as the case may be, for a term not exceeding one-half the longest term of imprisonment prescribed upon a conviction for the offense so attempted."—Rev. Stat., vol. ii., 881-2.

Subpensa were issued for the daughters Augusta and Helen and Drs. Barker and De Wees. After a

except by the officer who served the subpens. Messrs. Tilden and Stafford were present. She was asked to remove her vail, but preferred not to, and the Clerk, Mr. McMurray, administered the

delay of half an hour, Helen arrived unattend

oath to her. EXAMINATION OF HELEN CUNNINGHAM. Q. Do you reside at No. 31 Bond street ? A. Yes,

Q. The daughter of Mrs. Burdell, otherwise Canningham? A. Yes, Sir.

[She seemed considerably agitated and raised her vail. Q. Have you been occupying the house No. 31 Bond

street? A. Yes, Sir. Q. Is your sister Augusta in the city? A. She is is the city, but not at home.

Q. Was she home on Monday evening? A. She left the house Monday afternoon; I think it was after

Q. Has she been back to the house since ? A. Me,

Sir, she has not.
Q. Where is she now? A. She is staying in Lexington avenue, between Twenty-fifty and Twenty-lith

street; I don't know the number. Q. With whom? A. Mrs. Simonson. Q. Have you seen your mother since then? A. My

nother ordered a carriage on Monday afternoon to be at the house in Bond street at 3 o'clock; she was going to Mr. Ladd's, No. 63 Water street, with Augusta; he attends to my mother's business; mother hadn't been well for the past week, and while she was eating her dinner, she was taken with a violent pain [Miss Hellen appeared to have regain loosened her dress | and I ran up stairs and got her some brandy and peppermint which she took while eating her dinner; then she said she felt much better and I went up stairs and prepared to go riding; she then waited for the carriage till 4 o'clock; she said as it had become so late she could not find Mr. Ladd in his office, and then my sister Augusta being sick she bad to go for a pair of shoes to Grand street; the man's rame is Butcher I think; she said she would go for the shoes and then go up to my aust's; Augusta asked mother whether she should remain over right; mother thought she had better not, as she had been so ill; she then said that Dr. Smith told her that a charge of air would do her good; and mother said you can go, and if you find it pleasant there. you

taken sick, she should send for her; then Augusta went down, got into the carriage and drove off. Q. Did you remain with your mother all that afterneon? A. I was at home-not with her all the time. Q. Which side of the way is it where your sister ist A. I don't know; I have never been there; it is in

Lexington avenue.

can remain; she also told Augusta that if she was

Q. How soon after Augusta left was your mether taken sick? A. She had a great deal of pain thes, but thought it would go away, and I guess it was about an hour afterward that she was obliged to go to bed.
Q. Were you in the room then? A. I was dow stairs; Mrs. Barnes was in the room; she was the

only person in the room. Q. When you came up did you go into the room!

Q. About how long were you absent? A. When I left the room she had got her skirt and basque off; I brought up some clothes—some towels; I was gone but a few minutes; I spoke to my younger sister, Georgiana, who was ironing; I took the clothes to the clos

between the two rooms; I went into the back room and left them in the closet between the back room and that where mother was; I took some flanuel from the drawer and turned some hot water on it, and took it drawer and turned some hot water on it, and took is and gave it to Mrs. Barnes, who gave it to mother; I was in the room at the time it was applied; this was about 6 o'clock; mother had Lever spoken to me about her confinement; she never said to me at what time she expected to be confined; other persons had spoken to me about it, and asked me when she would be confined; from her appearance I took it as a matter of course that she was going to be confined; I went into the attic room about two weeks ago and got some infant's clothing from a bag in the closest and broughs them down to my mosther, when she told me to do them up in a bundle and put them in the drawers between the rooms; I did not aid her in altering errepairing the infant's clothing; on Monday evening, before dark, Mr. Nimms called to see what time it would be agreeable for himself and wife to come and spend the evening; he stepped into the hall, and I asked him into the parlor; I went up and saw Ms, and mother told me to tell him that she was not well—abe had the bilicus colic—and to call on Thursday; I went into the front room after that and fanned mother, and Mrs. Barnes went down to ten; I forgot to state that Mrs. Wilt came in the afternoon befere any of the other persons; she went up into the room to see mother, but did not remain over ten minutes; I was in the room part of the time while she was going out of town; I have been in attendance upon mother since her sickness; I was called to my mother's room about 4 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, and was then unformed by Mrs. Barnes that the officers had taken porsession of the house, and had taken away Jane Bell, the rure; I have been in attendance generally upon her sicce.

Q. What is her apparent condition? A. She seems and gave it to Mrs. Barnes, who gave it to mother; I

O. What is her apparent condition? A. She scenis